

do not bear the declaration “pipe tobacco” in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section.

[T.D. TTB-75, 74 FR 14482, Mar. 31, 2009, as amended by T.D. TTB-78, 74 FR 29408, June 22, 2009; T.D. TTB-81, 74 FR 48653, Sept. 24, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTES: 1. By T.D. TTB-78, 74 FR 29408, June 22, 2009, § 40.25a was amended by revising the section heading, designating the existing text as paragraph (a), adding a heading to newly designated paragraph (a), and adding a new paragraph (b), effective June 22, 2009 through June 22, 2012.

2. By T.D. TTB-81, 74 FR 48653, Sept. 24, 2009, § 40.25a(b)(3) was amended by removing the words “Any tobacco” and adding, in their place, the words “Subject to paragraph (b)(4) of this section, any tobacco”, and a new paragraph (b)(4) was added, effective Sept. 24, 2009 through June 22, 2012.

§ 40.26 Persons liable for tax.

The manufacturer of tobacco products shall be liable for the taxes imposed on tobacco products by 26 U.S.C. 5701: *Provided*, That when tobacco products are transferred in bond pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5704, to the bonded premises of another such manufacturer or an export warehouse proprietor, the transferee shall become liable for the tax upon receipt by him of such products and the transferor shall thereupon be relieved of his liability for the tax. When tobacco products are released in bond from customs custody for transfer to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products, the transferee shall become liable for the tax on such products upon release from customs custody. Any person who possesses tobacco products in violation of 26 U.S.C. 5751(a)(1) or (2), shall be liable for a tax equal to the tax on such products.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat 1415, as amended, 1424, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703, 5751))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

§ 40.27 Assessment.

Whenever any person required by law to pay tax on tobacco products fails to pay such tax, the tax shall be ascertained and assessed against such

person, subject to the limitations prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 6501. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for failure to pay such tax when required. Except in cases where delay may jeopardize collection of the tax, or where the amount is nominal or the result of an evident mathematical error, no such assessment shall be made until and after notice has been afforded such person to show cause against assessment. The person will be allowed 45 days from the date of such notice to show cause, in writing, against such assessment.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1415, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5703))

[T.D. 6871, 31 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1966. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55854, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-232, 51 FR 28080, Aug. 5, 1986; T.D. ATF-243, 52 FR 43194, Dec. 1, 1986]

Subpart Ca—Special (Occupational) Taxes

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17560, May 17, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 40.31 Liability for special tax.

(a) *Manufacturer of tobacco products.* Every manufacturer of tobacco products shall pay a special (occupational) tax at a rate specified by § 40.32 of the part. The tax shall be paid on or before the date of commencing the business of manufacturing tobacco products, and thereafter every year on or before July 1. On commencing business, the tax shall be computed from the first day of the month in which liability is incurred, through the following June 30. Thereafter, the tax shall be computed for the entire year (July 1 through June 30).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Each place of business taxable.* A manufacturer of tobacco products incurs special tax liability at each place of business in which an occupation subject to special tax is conducted. A place of business means the entire office, plant or area of the business in any one location under the same proprietorship. Passageways, streets, highways, rail crossings, waterways, or partitions dividing the premises are not sufficient separation to require additional special